SILK

DAY :: SALE

The rapid selling of five lines of silk the assortment of sixty-six pieces. There are FANCY STRIPES, CHECKS, BROCADES, TAFFETAS and MOIRE STRIPES. The cheapest sold at \$1.25 each, the highest price was \$2.50.

Your Choice Now, 59c Yard Another lot of twenty pieces, not so good, and yet very good. Colored Brocades, changeable grounds. Satin Stripes, etc., in this assortment. These go

At 48c Yard

It's a question how long they will last at

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L. S. Ayres & Co.

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This is an expressive phrase, but rather an impossible one. Nothing could be finer than the Silk Finish Paper now in vogue. (It costs \$25 a roll.)

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ALBERT GALL

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ART EMPORIUM. Telephone 500.

Alma Tadema's Latest Picture

"The Spring Festival," a beautiful photogravure of Tadema's latest picture, is well worth looking at.

Drawing Teachers and other visitors invited to look through our store.

Artists' materials of all kinds.

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"GO TO A GLOVE STORE FOR GLOVES." ATE FEEL that the best is none too good for you in Kid Gloves. (Be sure of our stamp on the inside of every



ART EXHIBIT TO-NIGHT.

Private View of Pictures and Recep tion to Drawing Teachers.

The exhibit of the Art Association which egins to-night with a private view promises The pictures indicate that th th annual exhibit will be one of th association has ever had good deal of interest attaching contributions. Besides the vet erans there will be pictures from a number recent years and whose work is now such as to attract attention and awaken great interest. The pictures engaged in Detroit, Chicago and New York are up to the highest mark. The main hall in the Propylaeum where the exhibit will be held will be lighted this year for the first time by incandescent lights. The effects of the pictures will thus be much enchanced, the soft, mellow light of the incondescent lamp being one of the best artificial means by which to see pictures. The first view will be given to-night. At this time the delegates to the Western Association of Drawing Teachers, which will be in session here, will be accorded a reception by the Art Association. To meet them only members and those guests whom members may invite (each member being allowed to invite one guest) will be present. Saturday morning the ex-hibit opens to the public and hence continues day and evening until May 23.

ROCKY BEAR AND GEN. HARRISON. A Famous Indian Who Wants to Call on the Ex-President.

Rocky Bear is one of the famous Indians that will be with Buffalo Bill's Wild West show in this city next week, and Manager Burke says he will try to get an opportunity for Rocky Bear to meet the ex-President Mr. Rocky Bear once had an interview with General Harrison while the latter was "the Great Father" of the Nation, and he bears a great deal of reverence for the Hoosie statesman. Mr. Bear is a Sloux, and is said to be held in about the same esteem by his tribesmen as George Washington was by the colonists. At the time of the ghost dance craze, while General Harrison was President, Buffalo Bill left his show, which was then in Germany, and with his Indians returned to this country, offering his services in the interest of peace. Rocky Bear was granted an interview with the President, and promised to use his influence in quelling the disturbances.

from Fond du Lac, Wis., was arrested by detective McGuff and Sergeant Hyland yesterday and is held on the charge of being a fugitive from justice. She told the superintendent that she left home last August, came to this city and found work as a domestic in a North New Jersey-street home.
Her father and mother separated, she said,
and she could not live with her mother.
To obtain money to leave home the girl is
said to have forged her mother's name to a
check for \$100. The girl is but sixteen years oid. The people with whom she has been living speak very highly of her, and she was assured that she might return to work with them at any time. An officer from Fond du Lac arrived last night, and will take the girl to her mother.

The Department of Indiana G. A. R. yesterday issued a charter to a new post at town, Crawford county. The new post thown as John C. Daniels Post, No. and starts off with twenty charter mem-

DRAWING IN SCHOOLS

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF TEACH-ERS BEGIN THEIR DISCUSSIONS.

Two Excellent Papers by Chicagoans -Mr. Martindale's Welcome-A Lecture Last Night.

The third annual meeting of the Western

Drawing Teachers' Association opened yesterday at High School Hall, with a large attendance from all over the Western States and many visitors from the city. Miss Harriet Cecil Magee, of Oshkosh, Wis., president of the association, was in the chair. The invocation was offered by Rev. N. A. Hyde, and then Mr. Charles Martindale, president of the School Board, made an address of welcome, as follows:

"May I submit with the greatest deference what I conceive to be the chief value of art education in our public schools? It is not, as I conceive, that any large proportion of the pupils will thereby become proficient artists. Certainly, the most enthusiastic among you can hardly expect so much. Though a few may, in after years, win distinction in the world of art, the proportion is so small that if this were the end it would not justify the outlay. Nor is it in my opinion chiefly of value as increasing the efficiency of any considerable proportion of the pupils as future artisans. Surely, to some extent, this result will come in by the way, and to whatever extent is desirable. But so utilitarian a view would hardly justify the expenditure of the time and thought given by the teachers to pupils who will never enter the fields of handicraft.

"In my humble judgment, the highest value of art teaching in the public schools is that the youth of this country may learn the ennobling and refining influences upon the human soul of beauty. To learn this they must be taught to know and feel beauty. To discriminate with ever-increasing delicacy of sense the select from that which is less sense. discriminate with ever-increasing delicacy of sense, the select from that which is less se-lect. The ideal aim of all art is to deal with

lect. The ideal aim of all art is to deal with the deepest elements of man's nature and destiny; to command and express these in a manner clear, graceful, simple.

"And what has been well said in relation to the study of Greek sculpture is true of all art, that 'what the student has to cultivate generally in himself is the capacity for appreciating the expression of thought in outward form, the constant habit of associating sense with soul, of tracing what we call expression to its source. But concurrently with this he must cultivate all along a not less equally constant appreciation of intelligent workmanship in work, and of design in things designed, of the rational control evthings designed, of the rational control ev-erywhere. The student may feed this sense of intelligence and design not only in best examples of sculpture and painting, but also in the productions of the minor crafts. By and through such study he will come to require as a longing desire, not otherwise to be satisfied, the universal application to the instruments of daily life of fitness and

the handmaid of all virtue and all religion. It is not only an end devoutly to be desired, but it is also a means to a higher and nobler national life. For people, as well as individuals, in their struggles for art expression, are subject to the general limitations of their

life and thought; they can but work outward that which is within them.

"I think I may safely venture to say in this presence that one of the evils of our national life is a philistinism which blights and perverts our best endeavors. We are corroded to the heart by avarice and a cynical materialism. There is too much inessential and the prime factors, there are other considerations which must not be lost sight of. Character building is a part of any right educational methods.

"You come to help us teach a new lan-guage which shall enable our youth to ex-press in other and ampler forms the passion and energy of that higher side of human nature which links it to the divine. To open their eyes to new beauties in this world hitherto unsuspected, and through such influences to widen and deepen their lives, and ultimately our national life. In this spirit, we bid you welcome; to learn of you, perhaps also to show you some things not unworthy of your notice."

The corps of drawing teachers was also welcomed by Superintendent of Public Schools D. K. Goss, who said, among other

things:

"If drawing, music, literature and history have no justification in themselves, they are justified as means to spelling, reading and writing. But the advocates of a 'return to a state of nature' notwithstanding, I affirm upon evidence that five schools can sing, and draw and dance, have attained at the same time a greater effi-

"The perfect man stands at the end of all days, and not at the beginning. We do not see our way clearly with the curriculum, else we would not be here taking counsel. We must go forward somehow, staggering and falling, maybe; backward we cannot go.
To plead to go back is comfortable—it relieves one from the necessity of analysis of
the struggling elements of the bewildering
present and substitutes a pleasant memory
for the bitter 'struggle for existence.'
"Those who say we teach too much are imerous and respectable for their numnumerous and respectable for their numbers. They announce as a truism that we can teach a child to read, write, spell and reckon better than we can teach him these together with drawing, music, history, poetry and manual training. But the trouble with the truism is that it is not true. The mistake arises from conceiving the human mind and the subjects of the curriculum mechanically. From the standpoint of the little red schoolhouse of Indiana, where a boy who attempted to learn to sing was

boy who attempted to learn to sing was disgraced by his effeminacy, and where drawing the pictures from the reading book upon the slate led to hard taps from the ferule, I am glad to welcome you to In-MISS MAGEE'S REPLY. Following Mr. Goss the president, Miss

Magee, said, in part: "There are five planks in the platform of this association. The first is art. The art we stand for is a translation, and the artist we would be is he of whom the child, when grown to manhood or womanhood, may

"2 We stand for education. We would educate the children of these broad Western lands in a beautiful, honest, homely way. We would teach them to do, and by their doing to bring into activity faculties and powers hitherto dormant. One of the strongest educational features of our work we claim to be the direction and control of the imagination.

of the imagination.

"3. We stand for nature. It is the bringing of nature to the child, and the child to naure, for which we plead. There is, we regret to say, a vast amount of twaddle and gush often connected with and sometimes hopelessly mixed with our so-called 'nature study.' But there has always been a vast amount of waste in production.

"4. We stand for fellowship; fellowship with the child, fellowship with each other.

"5. We stand for industry, because the masses of the children in our public schools are to become the wase earners of our Commonwealth and Nation. We stand for the union of art and industry.

"For over ten years I have been doing"

"For over ten years I have been doing pioneer work in one of our Northwestern States. The work has been State work, as the institution in which I teach is a State and not a city normal school. The name of the city in which this school is located is the synonym for all that is considered pe-cultarly woolly and Western. Newspaper wits have rung their changes on the word for years, and still our city of nearly 30,000 grows less woolly, the West goes wester-ing, and we boast of an art club ten years old, and the largest lumber manufacturers The Wild West show will be here Friday and Saturday of next week at the old show grounds across the river. The place will be arranged after the plan at the world's fair. People will not be suffocated under circus tents. A canvas oblong will surround the field in which the performers will appear.

A YOUNG GIRL FROM FOND DU LAC.

Charged with Forging Her Mother's Name to a Check.

Old, and the largest lumber manufacturers in the world, and wave our banner triumphantly announcing that in Oshkosh, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six has occurred the marriage of art and industry. The wedding card is a beautiful calendar blotter sent out by one of our great sash, door and blind companies. This calendar is issued monthly, each issue bearing a photograph of one of the great masterpieces of sculpture. January brought the Apollo Belvidere, February the Venus de Milo, March the Wrestlers and April the Son of Niobe.

"Does not this straw show how the wind

Name to a Check.

"Does not this straw show how the wind is blowing? Is not this prophetic? Oshkosh, the birthplace of the renaissance of the American art industry! "In this new movement, by which art is the combination of education and industry, are we not assisting at a second renaissance—a new birth of a broader, truer and more practical culture, the offspring of art, education, nature, fellowship and industry?"

DR. JOHN DEWEY'S PAPER

"Imagination and Expression," by Dr. John Dewey, head professor of pedagogy at the Chicago University. The child must be interested in the story to be told, he said, for unless there is an interest the work of the teacher is barren. It cannot be said that New G. A. R. Post in Crawford County. physical, for if they were alone spiritual or spoke of the tendency of imagery to overflow in childhood, and the necessity to have
an expression for ideas. The child must act
things out before is can take things in. In
children's play there is not a distinctive difference between the idea and the expression. The speaker then spoke of how drawing marks the ability to limit the activity.

by pushing out the stones above the intel
in such a shape as to form an arch-shaped
opening above, but not a real arch.

All this caused further work in perfecting
the opening, and the Romans finally discovered that an arch could be built which would
stand and support a weight above. The use
of the arch was gradual and the next step
was to discover that two arches could be

The child begins with the broad lines and grows toward the minute and detailed features. The principle of drawing he holds to be not for ornament or embellishment, but for the intensifying of phases of experience of the most value. He told of the child who drew a Christmas stocking larger than the house. He spoke of the practical side of technique. A child has to guide the hand by the eye. He is taught first to do, and is then turned back to see how it is done. Technique must grow out of free expression. Physiologically, the child, in order to have type forms, must see the forms in objects about him and understand the part they play in order to better understand and express himself. Incidental criticism is a valuable factor in teaching drawing. Mr. Dewey touched upon nature study, abstrac-Dewey touched upon nature study, abstraction of decorative form, relative drawing to constructive work, imitation or reproduction of landscapes with a story in them. Good pictures should be placed before children to show them what others have accomplished. The paper was discussed by Miss N. Cropsey, of this city, and Mr. Clark, of Boston.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION. The afternoon meeting opened with violin and plane music by Mr. and Miss Atkins. The first paper was "The Basis for Drawing Instruction," written by Alfred Houghton Clark, of Kansas University, of Lawrence, Kan., and read by Miss Mary Nicholson. The substance of the paper was that there are many ways of teaching drawing. There is the traditional, where people like the "good old way;" the scientific, where they not only keep up but lead the way; the sentimental, which insists that one must not grind in too utilitarian a way; the practical, which says, "Leave the souls to God and take time for facts;" the professional educators, who say this way is practical, that way is narrow; then there are the publishers, who say, "We are in this for bread and butter; there must be copy books." The drawing in the public schools has been so long in the old rute that a public has to spend a year the old ruts that a pupil has to spend a year or two after leaving school in learning to undo his bad habits. The writer would advocate clay modeling and type forms, and the establishment of a criterion for drawing. Copying is inadequate in its results, and it is not as valuable as drawing from nature. On the principle that the concrete comes before the abstract, he would have the clay modeling come first. He is opposed to using sticks and blocks to represent houses; they should be used simply for decorative forms.

Mr. M. V. O'Shea, of the School of Peda-gogy, in Buffalo, N. Y., gave an earnest and valuable talk on "The Relation of Nature Study to Drawing." Mr. O'Shea said that he heartily approved what Professor Dewey had said. The child is interested only in the use of things, and is not concerned with form. In Buffalo the crudities of children's drawings are shown for illustration, to show that children must be taught to see things correctly, and at some point they must study objects for their own sake. The imaginative facutly must be cultivated, too. Man is not the only object the Creator has made, and the child must be taught to apprehend na-ture faithfully. He then argued that the physiological and psychical cannot be sepa-rated, but that there is a distinction between truthful and aesthetical drawing. There truthful and aesthetical drawing. There must be a special relation and proportion of objects. Some persons say that skill can be acquired by holding up a correct object of thought, and that muscular skill can be developed without drill. Now drawing is begun with thought, and technique is gained incidentally. Drill must follow thought rather than precede it. As an illustration he sited the case of a young man tration he cited the case of a young man familiar with the gymnasium, where he learned all the movements for riding a bicycle, and yet he could not ride a wheel. He traced the child's development, from the time when it only appreciates color, and then to form and sound. The pupil cannot primarily see form nor abstract it from other subjects. He represents them as he thinks them according to their uses and functions. Mr. O'Shea is not in favor of flat copy, as i

gives a wrong impression to the child.

The discussion of the subject was opened by Miss Wilhelmina Seegmiller, supervisor of drawing in the city schools. Her talk was a distinct literary effort, aside from its value as a subject. She took the stand that "whoever creates is an artist." And the progress of the world is seen in art. To secure this art it is necessary to pay attention progress of the world is seen in art. To secure this art it is necessary to pay attention to development of the human faculties. Art is an interpreter of nature. She said: "We should not consider public school work from a scientific standpoint, but from a standpoint of art. The child should find the most beautiful things in nature and arrange them in the most beautiful way." She also believes that a shill one way." lieves that a child can understand more in ten minutes from a picture than in a whole day of nature. In regard to lines, she drew attention to the fact that the savage uses lines naturally to express his thought. Miss Lucy S. Silke, assistant supervisor of drawing, of Chicago, followed, and said that analysis is not for children; that there is not a dividing line between science and poetry; that poetry is the basis of the whole system of art expressioin, and that there is a unity between form and substance. She entered a plea for the drill, not as an abstract, but as an education of the hand and arm. She also advocated the change of ma-terial which modifies the expression, such as the use of the scissors and the clay model-

ing. Miss Silke also wanted to call attention to the need of filling space. NOT WHAT, BUT HOW TO TEACH. One of the strongest papers presented was that of Miss Josephine C. Locke, supervisor of drawing in Chicago. She said that there should be no surprise at the overthrow of old things. It is not so much how the child stands to-day, but the direction its face is turned. "Education has turned itself over." she said, "and we must find a new growth center from which to make a fresh begin-This must be accomplished through the exercise of altruistic feelings; of education for the perfection of manhood; to develop feeling, right conduct, social feeling and denial of self. Drawing is but in the begin-ning of what it shall do for the child and of what it shall be in his development." She said that literalism and formalism is the wet blanket thrown over the public schools of to-day, and that teachers are tired of teaching for teaching's sake. It is not so much what is taught as how it is taught. All studies suffer by isolation. Each teacher urges the pupil for the particular study of which she has charge. Instead of having the correlation of studies, they are all antagbelong together. To study of art, drawing is mean chaos, but that is better than the rou-tine of formalism,"she added. Throughout the paper there was the idea that life is rela-tionship. The study of drawing is one that paper there was the idea that life is relationship. The study of drawing is one that medjates between other studies; it bridges the actual and the ideal and lends itself to all others. Miss Locke explained how the illustration of a story taught many things. Among the poems chosen was the "Block City," by Robert Louis Stevenson, and the "Shuffle Shoe and Amber Locks," by Eugene Field. Hiawatha, she said, could be used to illustrate reading, science, drawing and nature work.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall led in the discussion. She agreed with the preceding speaker that there should be a relation between history and literature, but she had no sympathy with anything that tricks pupils into things without effort; effort is delightful. Her defnition of culture, she would say, is "the capacity to appreciate what humanity has dene." She said that a person should know how to make pictures in order to appreciate pictures. Miss Hofer, of Chicago; Mr. Mc-Murray, of Normal, Ill.; Miss Eva Kellogg, of Chicago, and Mr. Webb, of Nashville, Tenn., who were on the programme for discussions, were not present.

Mr. M. V. Shea will preside at the Round
Table this morning at 8:30 o'clock.

GROWTH OF ARCHITECTURE.

Walter S. Perry, of Pratt Institute, Delivers an Interesting Lecture. Last night Walter S. Perry, director of the department of fine arts, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, spoke to the drawing teachers in Plymouth Church on "The Fundamental Principles Which Have Controlled the Development of Architecture, Sculpture, Painting

He confined his talk mostly to the causes ltecture, tracing every principle now used by architects in constructing and decorating buildings back to some part of the primitive construction, or what grew out of the primitive work of the Egyptians. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views and was listened to with great attention.

Mr. Perry first took up the lintel and showed a picture of a ruin in southern England, which was typical of the first mode of making an opening in a wall. This was made by standing up two long pieces of stone and placing another across the top. A mud house of Egypt was also shown, embracing the same principle. Following this lintel construction down with the advance of time, he showed where a desire to ornament had led to cutting out a portion of the under part of the lintel and making an appear-ance of the arch. This in turn was followed by pushing out the stones above the lintel

combined and allowed to cross each other, so as to make the foundation for a dome. The vaulted roof was an easy evolution from this, and is first seen in the Colosseum, but plays a most important part later in the great cathedrals of Europe.

The dome, which originated in Rome, seemed to have moved to the East with the division of the empire, and later formed a

division of the empire, and later formed a most important part in Mohammedan architecture. Every mosque has a dome. The distinctive feature of the Mohammedan dome dome that has come down through the ages in the western countries of Europe is Gothic resulting from the form of the Gothic arch After going through the various changes that have taken place, showing the evolu-tion of the lintel into all the present forms of spanning space, Mr. Perry took up the column and showed how the necessities of the case changed it from the plain column to the pier. He showed pictures of the colwhen in the early cathedral construction i became surrounded by four three-quarters columns, which later were absorbed into the column and resulted in the pier. Then the chamfering of the arch and the desire to continue these lines in the pier finally effaced the capital from many columns.

The capital itself was the subject of many dictures, showing how it originated in the ne

cessity for a wider support for the ends of the lintels, where several columns were in a row, than was afforded by the top of the column itself. Then the ornamentation of the capital was begun and naturally the Egyptians took their favorite flower, the lotus, as the subject for the ornament. The bud of the lotus was used on the wide walls of the capital and finally the capital became the complete bud and the latter processes of evolution brought forth the Gothic capital as result of the use of the lotus bud for ornamentation on the smooth sides. Thus the various parts were taken up and followed from the early Egyptians to the perfection of architecture by the Greeks and

Jumping to the architecture of the world's Jumping to the architecture of the world's fair, Mr. Perry showed several views of the finest buildings, architecturally considered. The administration building he pronounced the finest piece of work in that great collection of fine buildings. He showed wherein the renaissance seen in that work was not a copying of the work of the past, but merely a putting together of many of the best ideas of years ago and grouping them in such a a putting together of many of the best ideas of years ago and grouping them in such a way as to bring out the best points of the architecture of different periods and peoples, so as to make a really new construction, made up mostly of old ideas.

The evolution of the roof was taken up in the same manner, and it was shown how it grew from the lintel, through the period of the arch to the present combination of both.

A CAR BARN MARKET

CITIZENS' COMPANY WILLING TO SELL THE SHELBY-ST. STABLES.

Project Discussed at Mayor's Cabinet Meeting Yesterday-A Junket to Galveston, Tex.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday after noon the report of Controller Johnson showed that the city had a balance last Monday of \$39,585.56, which will be sufficient to pay the bills of the month of April. There has not yet been a report of the amount the city will receive from the April collection of taxes, but it is estimated at \$330,000, which is \$24,000 less than the April collection last year. The miscellaneous receipts of the city have been a little larger this year than during the same period last year, but not enough to cover this deficiency of the tax receipts.

Councilmen Dudley and Smith were before the Cabinet meeting and asked that some action be taken on a proposition to establish a South-side market in the Shelby-street car barns. This building is suitable in every way for a markethouse and can be bought for much less than the original cost to the company. It was stated that the company cannot make a clear deed to it for the reason that it is included in the company's mort gaged property, but one of the men who appeared with the councilmen said he had investigated and found that the company was willing to sell it to the city, taking bonds for the payment, letting the bonds run until the expiration of the company's bonds, when a deed would be given on pay-

The members of the city cabinet though t would be a desirable thing for the city to establish a market in that part of the city, for the only cost would be the original nvestment in the property. The other markets have always paid a surplus over ex-penses and it is believed one at that place Mayor Taggart and the members of the Boards of Works and Safety will meet Coun-cilmen Smith and Dudley next Wednesday and drive over the southeast part of the city to ascertain if that is a desirable location. In the meantime the street-car company will be asked to state just what it is willing to do to make a sale of this prop-

Mr. Maguire, of the Board of Safety, said t was also desired to establish a West market and put it in such a place that the hay market could be combined with it.

The present hay market will probably be abandoned after the expiration of the present lease, which runs to Aug. 1. The agent of the property has notified the board that in the future he will demand \$1,500 a year for the use of the market, while the rent is now only \$900. This question will also be investigated.

GOING BACK TO BLOCKS.

Works Board Even Contemplates a

Junket to Galveston, Tex. The question of asphalt or blocks is be coming a serious matter with the Board of Works. Mr. Downing and Mr. Austin are very much opposed to asphalt, their objecit in repair, and that it soon wears into great holes after the slightest break in winter time, when it is impossible to make repairs. They favor blocks of some kind, and think they should be creosoted before being laid. This conviction has taken a firm hold in their minds, and they are now skirmishing for all kinds of evidence to sustain their theory. Mayor Taggart remarked yesterday that it was likely that the board would make an inspection trip to Galveston, Tex., where, it is claimed, a creosoted pavement is still good after being down since before 1875, or more than twenty years. This will be an inspection trip in name, but never-theless many people will call it a junketing

The experience with blocks in this city has been very unsatisfactory. Previous to paving the viaduct there had been only two block streets laid, and they became a succession of holes that were not very pleas-ant to run over, and a little later they became so rough that the pavements were avoided at all times except when mud was so deep on other streets that jolting over the holes was more agreeable than pulling through the mud. Then the Virginia-avenue viaduct pavement was opened to the public three years ago and lasted just two years, when it had to be replaced entirely. Thus two years' wear cost the city \$1.50 a square yard, which was the price paid for rejacing this pavement. The entire cost for resurfacing the viaduct, and that includes only the part outside of the street-car tracks, was \$2,735.75.

Asphalt repairs cost the city about the same on the average for each square yard, but the necessary repairs cover only a very small portion of the street. Shelby street, between the street-car tracks, was the wors out of repair of any street in the city, except Meridian street north of Seventh, where the fault was that the asphalt was not properly mixed, and cracked as a result. Between the tracks on Shelby street the repairs made were probably one-fourth of the entire pavement, while outside of the tracks the part replaced was not one-two-hundredth of the whole. The price paid by hundredth of the whole. The price paid by the asphalt companies for repairing asphalt streets where the guarantee has expired averaged about \$1 a yard for resurfacing where what is called "skimming" is done. This is the work done by burning out a portion of the surface and softening up the balance of the asphalt so a little can be added and make the street complete. For resurfacing, where all the asphalt coat is cut out and replaced. \$2 was asked and is cut out and replaced, & was asked, and \$3 for replacing concrete and asphalt. This would make the cost for repairing asphalt pavements average about \$1.50.

An Escaped Prisoner Retaken. Otto Weilman, an aeronaut, better known as "Indian," escaped from the workhouse several weeks ago, where he was serving a sentence for petty larceny. Weilman was arrested in Frankfort a few days ago, and the town marshal found letters on his per-son addressed to "Indian." The letters re-ferred to a contract Wellman had agreed to make for parachute jumps this summer. The letters were forwarded to Superintendent Colbert, who knew at once who "Indian" was, and patrolman Manning was sent to bring him here. Manning returned last night, having the aeronaut in custody. He will be returned to the work-

COL. HOLLOWAY AND CHAIRMAN GOWDY HELD A JOLLIFICATION.

Their Mass Meeting Wednesday-Ambrose Moore Does Not Believe Indiana Will Instruct.

Col. W. R. Holloway and Chairman Gowdy, of the Republican State committee, held a little jollification meeting at the latter's room in the Denison last evening after hearing the news from Illinois. They were of the opinion that Indiana would now instruct without a dissenting vote.

"We are going to have the greatest Mc-Kinley demonstration you ever saw next Wednesday night," said Mr. Holloway, picking up from the table the "copy" for a poster announcing the meeting. "The speakers have been engaged, and it will be a rouser." The poster announced a McKinley mass meeting at Tomlinson Hall next Wednesday evening, May 6, with Wm. E. Mason, of Chicago, and Congressmen Henry and Watson and Charles B. Landis, of Delphi, as speakers, and the Bald-headed Glee Club in

Chairman Gowdy stated last evening that he had a telegram from the son-in-law of Col. R. W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, declaring that the Thompson interview, printed in a Cincinnati newspaper on Wednesday, was a pure fabrication, and that he had never expressed himself about instructions. While the reporters were calling on the Chairman last evening a card was sent up to him, and a stranger wearing a McKinley button was ushered in. The Chairman immediately took him into the back room and shut him up alone until he could get rid of him. While he admitted that his mysterious visitor was not from Indiana, he vowed by all that was good and great that he was not from Ohio, but declined to state his name or

from Ohio, but declined to state his name or his mission. The stranger himself, when seen later, was equally reticent.

"What effect will the Illinois convention in instructing for McKinley have upon the Indiana convention?" was was asked of Ambrose Moore at the Denison last night.

"None," was the reply, "and it should have none. The men whom the Republican State convention will choose as delegates at large are not men who need instructions. There is no warmer advocate of McKinley's There is no warmer advocate of McKinley's candidacy than General Lew Wallace, and who questions the position of Uncle Dick Thompson? I know that Hiram Brownlee is a strong supporter of McKinley. It would be a superfluity to instruct such men." "Would the influence of such instructions have effect upon the doubtful delegates from the districts?"

the districts?"

"I am not so sure of that. It might have just the wrong effect upon some fellows, who hate anything like dictation."

James T. Johnston, candidate for Governor, was not surprised when told of the action of the Illinois convention. He said he had been through several Illinois counties recently, and had become convinced that the rank and file of the people of that State wanted to indorse McKinley.

"They never took Cullom's candidacy seriously," he said. "They would have liked to have indorsed Cullom if they had thought there was any hope of his securing the nomithere was any hope of his securing the nomination, but they did not want to waste any sympathy on a lost cause. What effect will

that action have on the convention here next Thursday? A great effect. It means that the Indiana delegates will be instructed for McKinley. This talk about it being unecessary to instruct does not go with me. believe in instructing." "I think the effect of the Illinois action, said Captain W. H. Hart, "will be instruc-tions in Indiana without a dissenting voice. And if this proves to be the sentiment we shall only need a one day's convention, for the delegates at large are practically agreed upon, and the only nomination over which

COL. JOHN W. FOSTER IN TOWN.

His Opinion of British Territorial Aggrandizement Policy.

Col. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, stopped over night in the city yesterday on his way from his old home at Evansville to Washington. He is enjoying the best of health and spirits. He declined to discuss political affairs, but talked interestingly to a group of friends about his recent diplomatic experiences. He was evidently much impressed with Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, whom, he said, he regards as one of the striking figures in the history of the country.

Touching upon the British policy of territorial aggrandizement Colonel Foster said that while he had no doubt that this policy of scizing all territory that English hands could be laid upon was prompted by purely selfish commercial motives, it was never-theless true that it usually resulted in large benefit to the territory thus brought under Anglo-Saxon control. While British motives and methods in seizing territory might be subject to criticism, he believed that the English rule over her colonies was in the main honest and just, and was usually a government vastly superior to the one it superseded. This was peculiarly true in the Orient. Both the moral and physical condition of India had been greatly improved under the imperial government of her Majesty.

PENSIONER LOUCKS TURNS UP.

He Has Been at Henderson, Ky., with

One of His Nephews. John Loucks, an old soldier, living at No. 422 Cornell avenue, disappeared from home several weeks ago. Quite an ado was made about his disappearance and the police were asked to locate him. Printed circulars containing his picture were sent all over the country, but no tidings of the missing man could be had. It was said that he was at Henderson, Ky., and a telegram was sent to that point, but a reply received by Super-intendent Colbert stated that he was not there. A day or two ago the pension office received a letter dated at Henderson, asking that his voucners for the May payment be forwarded to that city. The police were notified of this fact, and an investigation revealed that Loucks had been in that town, at the house of one of his nephews, most of the time since he left home. Mrs. most of the time since he left home. Mrs. Loucks was notified and has gone to bring

Young Potter Pardoned. Governor Matthews yesterday granted an unconditional pardon to John S. Potter, who was sent to Jeffersonville Sept. 4 to serve a term of one year for embezzlement. The young man was night clerk at the Commercial Hotel and while drinking heavily took \$35 of his employer's money. It was shown in the petition, which was signed by nearly every prominent man of Greencastle, that Potter's reputation before this crime had been of the highest class, His mployer, the prosecuting attorney and udge joined in the petition. A former employer, proprietor of the Tremont House, at Wabash, wrote the Governor that he had a position for young Potter any time.

Dunlap's Celebrated Hats At Seaton's Hat Store. Crown Hill Carriage.

On Friday, May 1, the Crown Hill carriage will leave the east gate of Crown Hill Ceme-tery every morning at 8 o'clock, making hourly trips during the day. Fare for round trip, 10 cents.
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